

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1836.
Senate.—Friday, February the 12th, 1836, will recall to the Hon. John C. Calhoun's mind, with vivid recollections of anguish and infancy, Friday, the 13th of February, when the Senate of the United States recorded him on its Journal, with being charged as a *violinist of truth*! *Ecce signum*—behold the record, unexpunged and unexpungible!

Mr Benton was called to order by Mr Poindexter, for words spoken in reply to certain observations of Mr Calhoun; and the exceptionable words having been reduced to writing, were read as follows:—*A bold and direct attack on truth.*

The Chair decided that, understanding the words used by the Senator from Missouri as intended only to deny the truth of the charges which he considered to have been made against himself, and not as intended to impeach the personal veracity of the Senator from South Carolina, he did not consider them to be out of order.

From which decision Mr Webster appealed to the Senate; and on the question, "Is the decision of the Chair correct?" it was determined in the negative—yeas, 21; nays, 24.

On motion of Mr Poindexter, the yeas and nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs Bibb, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Ala., King of Ga., Mangum, Morris, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tyler, White, and Wright.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs Bell, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Southard, Smith, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster.

On motion of Mr Wright, the Senate adjourned.

Thus the decision of the Chair was reversed; and the Senate therefore decided that "the words used by the Senator from Missouri" were "intended to impeach the personal veracity of the Senator from South Carolina."

With the pertinacity of *Dogberry*, insisting on being "writ down an ass!"—the Hon. Senator from South Carolina, in spite of the deprecating appeal and impassioned eloquence of Preston, persisted in being recorded a ****!

—I cannot write the word—

"Let me not name it to you, you chaste stars!"

And to day—as if not satisfied with the odium of the past, and as if his opinions with his recorded stain of mendacity upon him, could affect any man's character—he tells the Senator from New-Hampshire, Mr Hill, that so much contempt and disgust are felt for him here, he shall not reply to him; and that Senator returns his compliment by assuring the Senator from South Carolina that much more contempt and disgust are felt for him *everywhere*! But this is not all—not is it so much what comes from another which disgraces a man, as what proceeds from his own lips, that defiles him.—It is the base, wanton, unprovoked, dastardly and desperate attack, which the Senator from South Carolina made, in direct violation of the rules of the Senate, and of all principles governing men of honor, upon an Hon. Member of the other House, Mr Pierce, of N. H., by causing the Clerk of the Senate to read an anonymous article in an obscure newspaper, impugning opinions expressed by this gentleman from his seat in the constitutional discharge of his duty. It is *THIS*—it is such an act, that would stamp a man, though he had been Vice President, vice-patron! What could any dastard or desperado do more? Did he mean that his disgrace should return with every annual revolution of the sun? Or did he think, unmindful of the anniversary, that the "record" of his mendacity would shield him from chastisement? Sacred shield of impunity!—"Therefore whosoever shall hit him, vengeance shall be taken on him seven-fold!"

Stab, stab!—enough! enough!

Oh loathing and disgust! I leave the *Satyr*, to turn and flow in his veins, and the mantle of his eloquence to flow in his spirit! Let the patriotism of Henry avail of his actions, and that gallant and patriotic State, "Whose honor is at pawn!"

Should soon redeem it, by his counsels and his eloquence. His country requires it at his hand!—the sacred shade of Henry demands it of his descendant! Let him look well to his duty, lest the *Satyr*, like the hag of Endor, reveal the spirit of his ancestor from the repose of his grave! I conjure him to discard the counsels of his colleague, who thinks

"To reign is worth ambition, though in Hell!"—

and who, to reign, has made his State a hell!—South Carolina looks to WILLIAM C. PRESTON to redeem it from purgatory! If he will not, HENRY L. PINCKNEY will!

REIS EFFENDI.

A STRIKE AMONG THE BARBERS.

The barbers and hairdressers of London have lately had a strike and held a meeting, in consequence of an attempt to prevent them from pursuing their vocation on Sunday. About 60 assembled, and Mr Leary, who was after much difficulty persuaded to take the chair, thus spoke:—

"He began by attempting to read what he called King Charles's *Hat* for the *bitter* *hobnob* of the Sabbath day. After playing sad havoc with King Charles's English, he came to the exceptions, and observed—I see that servants are allowed to dress meet on Sundays, and why should we dress hair? ("hear, hear, hear.") I think it werry hard as fishings may sell mackerel on Sundays, and people may dress fish, if we aren't allowed to dress ladies' fronts, ("Bravo.") They don't fine people 5s for selling milk. Where do they get the milk from? Don't they milk the cow first—and ain't it a shame as follows may make a noise in the street crying their *skyblue*, what they manufacture with chalk and water, and we musn't mix up a bit of lather? (Hear.) Our parson says as works of necessity and charity are allowable. Isn't it a work of necessity for man to get shaved? Talk about shaving on a Saturday night, it's all stuff! Why,

some men's beards will grow up in a night, as you all very well knows, gentlemen, and how could they go decent to church if they don't get shaved of a Sunday mornin'? (Hear.) And then I says it's a work of charity for us to shave 'em, for it ain't every man as can shave himself, especially working men, for they can't handle no tools but their own, and some on 'em drinks a good deal (hiccup,) and then their hand shakes, and you knows, gentlemen, as some on us as lost customers for having shaking hands, when we happened to giv 'em a nick accidentally. (Laughter.) I say it is charity, for though they pays us, in main always easy work to shave a Sunday mornin's beard, perhaps a week's growth, and I've had some stiff uns in my time ("Hear, and laughter.") If you keeps open you'll be fined 5s."

The meeting finally broke up in a quarrel, who should pay the expense of printing the placards, which had been posted up to call the meeting together.—*N. Y. Star.*

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The high and exclusive sale of Rowland's Macassar Oil, throughout the world, has induced speculators to imitate the label—even to forgery, and impose upon the public base imitations, instead of the original.

Also, adventures to gain a trade more profit, have introduced into the United States counterfeit imitations, composed of deleterious ingredients, injurious to the hair, to the serious injury of the proprietors and the public.

To prevent such imposition, A. Rowland & Son, respectfully solicit particular attention on purchasing the original Macassar Oil, and to be enclosed with a letter on the hair in an envelope, tastefully executed, with the names of his agents on each pamphlet.

The signature and address is red, on a pattern of lace work, similar to a banker's cheque.

A. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London.—counterfeited "Alex. Rowland." Also, each bottle has the name and address of the Agent on the label, Mr J. A. DICKSON, Music Saloon, 1, Cornhill, formerly Market street, Boston.

Particular attention to this caution is necessary, as the proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

This Oil is the original and genuine, which has been for many years universally admired, and acknowledged superior to all others. It possesses wonderful properties in restoring the hair on parts of the head that were previously bald, proved by testimonials received from the most distinguished personages in all parts of the globe, and prevents the hair from falling off, or turning gray, to the latest period of life; generates with inflexible growth of beautiful hair, and will sustain it in perfection through all stages of existence.

Subduing all relaxing tendencies, it firmly keeps the hair in curl and other decorative formation, during many hours, unimpaired by damp weather, crowded assemblies, the dance, or even equestrian exercises.

This incomparable Oil is the friend of both sexes; for, while it facilitates the progress of female beauty, it enhances, by producing whisks, mustaches, &c. the graces of manhood.

Prices reduced to 62 cents per single bottle, or in packages of 6 bottles each, for \$3 per package.

WANTED—A boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice for the Carpenter work of finishing the interior of the new Catholic Church of South end and Roxbury—the plan and specification can be seen at Mr P. COMMERFORD'S 794 Washington st.

300 BOXES SUGAR ORANGES, in prime or drafter—**WANTED**—A young man in a dry good store—a boy in a W. I. good store—a man to work in a public house—a man to work in a boarding house—a man to work in a private family—a man to work in a factory—also boys for different kinds of employment—also girls to work in a cotton factory—for the above situations, apply at 47 Milk street.

EMPLOYMENT—A number of young men can obtain immediate employment and good wages, by applying to J. H. TUCKER, No 3 Brattle square.

FRESH FISH—At wholesale and retail, opposite No 67 Long wharf, North side—constantly on hand through the winter season. For further information inquire of HOSIA SARGENT, No 67 Long wharf.

DENNIS F. FLAGG, offers for sale at store No 101 Hanover, corner of Cross street, (formerly occupied by W. S. South) a general and full assortment of West India Goods in a Family Grocery, at the lowest prices, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Goods sent to any part of the city.

BOARDERS—Four or Five gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family—apply at No 125 Hanover st.

210 SIDES UPPER LEATHER—just received, and for sale by GEO. W. TYLER, No Commercial street.

50 GROSS Jones's American Lucifer Matches—for sale by the sole Agents, ROGERS, DEVENS & CO., 56 & 6 Granite whf.

SITUATION WANTED—By a person who can bring recommendations, as a foreman and enter in a Clothing Store.—A line directed to A. R. and left at this office will be attended to.

SHIRTINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Potsmouth Co 77 and 23 inch Brown Cottons, for sale by GRANT, SEAVAR & CO., 5 Liberty square.

MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOK, by J. H. MARSH, No 77 Washington st., Joy's Building—a prime assortment of Account books in Russia and Russian Binding, with patent Spring Backs. Also, a variety of smaller Account Books, Notes and Bill Books, Memorandum books, Trunk Books, or Bankers' Cases, Port Folios, Manuscript Letter Writers, &c. Also—Superior English Letter and Folio Post Papers; very plain, and for the Copying Press and Foreign Letters; super or Cap and Letter Paper, ruled for Accounts, &c., with a choice selection of the most desirable Metallic Pens, London and Paris Pens, Desk do, and Erasers, black and red Ink, Japan do, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Counting House Instructions, Patent Rulers, Japan Card Racks, &c.

N. B. Account Books made to order. Ship Goods and Blanks printed at short notice.

BUCKSKINS—Just received by the late arrivals from Europe, by J. & W. W. ROSS, No 7 Congress street and 3 Congress square, a splendid assortment of Ribbed Buckskins for Gentlemen's Pantaloons.

LOST—A number of bills against different individuals also a note of hand signed by John Kiddle and payable to Josiah Oakes. A suitable reward will be paid to any person who will leave said papers at No 7 Stillman Place. The public are cautioned not to pay said note and bills to any person but the undersigned.

BAKING ESTABLISHMENT—No 122 Court street—The subscriber (late of the firm of Winsor & Hewes) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above establishment, formerly occupied by Mr S. B. Burcham, where he intends carrying on the BAKING business in all its various branches.

FREIGHT TO WORCESTER will be forwarded per Railroad on the following terms:—Wool, generally, \$3.50 per 2000 lbs. Wool, furniture, leather, and other articles, bulky and light, will be charged higher.

Gunpowder, Lucifers, and similar combustibles, will not be taken on any terms.

Goods should be sent before dark to JOHN FREEMAN, Master of the Transportation at the Depot, with a memorandum of the articles, and the name and residence of the consignee.

Shippers of goods from New York and elsewhere, to be forwarded on the Railroad, are notified that the Corporation will not be responsible for the same, unless they are delivered as above at the Depot.

24w3m—41 Jan 22

100 CASKS OF DAY AND MARTIN'S GENUINE JAPAN BLACKING constantly on hand, for sale by their Agent, J. A. DICKSON, at the Music Saloon and London Importing Warehouse, No 36 Cornhill, (formerly Market st.)

The casks are variously assorted, to accommodate retailers, and the Blacking will be warranted in good order.

NOTICE—A Systematical, Vegetable and Vapour Steam Bath, is now in operation at No 2 Salter Place, Prince street, under the direction of Dr. A. Andrew. The Proprietors, from their own observations, and the approbation of many Physicians, have considered that an apparatus of this kind for Steam Bathing, highly necessary, if conducted in a proper manner, and the public may be assured of its operations, in a manner systematical, not however, infringing on the Thompsonian System.

The patient of any skilful Physician can be attended to in the operation, agreeable to his order, or he can attend them in person if he chooses. There will be female attendance on Ladies, who are qualified. Those who are desirous, and deem it necessary to go through this salutary operation, are requested to call as above.

Fresh Garments will be in readiness, for those entering the Bath, and suitable preparation of Oils, for the closing of the pores, on leaving the Bathing Room. This Bath is also calculated for people in health, and is preferred to the common mode, for cleansing the skin. Price 50 cents for water—\$1 and upwards for vegetable, according to the preparation.

HAIR CUTTER REMOVED—The Subscriber would inform his friends, that he has removed from No 68 Pond street, to the Massachusetts Hotel, same street, where he will be pleased to wait on all his Customers and the public in general.

BENJAMIN P. HASSETT, B. P. H. dealer in hair, thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, for their kind patronage at his former stand, and solicits a continuance of the same at his new stand, Ladies Hair Cut, and Curled, particular attention paid to the cutting of children's hair.

24w1m Jan 27

1400 BUSHELS OF PRIME OYSTERS and the public that they have recently had arrived from the Cape Cod, where they have been secured by the bushel, and country people would do well to call before they purchase—sent to any part of the city.

DAVIS & RESERVE, Carpenters, respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have removed their place of business from Blackstone to Brookline street, (on the North) where they have built them a commodious shop; and believe their facilities for executing jobs of any magnitude to be equal to any Carpenters' in the city.

Reading Room—Wanted, a Carpenter, for a new Machine shop.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A first-rate Printing Press, Wells make, with all the necessary Types and other fixtures for a complete Printing Office. For information enquire of H. WILLIS, at the New England Type Foundry—WM. S. WAIT, 121 Washington street, or J. N. BANGS 52 Washington st.

DAVIS'S CHEMICAL VEGETABLE Liquid Oil Soap.

This article, by a proper application, removes grease spots and all other substances, from Carpets, Woolens, Cottons, &c. It is also extremely useful in all cases of Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Rheumatism. It is likewise a remedy for Scalds or Burns of any description, relieving the pain and effecting a cure more readily than any article hitherto used for the purpose. Ample directions for its application, in all cases, will be found on each bottle.

There is much convenience and economy in its use, that no person, having once tried it and ascertained its virtues, would ever afterwards be without it.

The above article for sale by WM. C. STIMPSON & CO., No 3, South side Faneuil Hall.

NOTICE—Sealed proposals for building School-houses in the Town of Dorchester, will be received by either of the Committee until the 22d day of February next.

The Carpenters' work to be done by the rules of work, the Masons' by the yard, and the work to be laid by the thousand.

LEWIS PIERCE, Committee.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY, Water street, opposite the office of the Mayor, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good assortment of Marble Chimney Pieces, also, Pier and Centre Table Tops—which will be sold cheaper than can be purchased in any of the New England States.

ACARD—The undersigned has established himself in the store on Blackstone street, between Ann and Hanover streets, (formerly occupied by Stephen Dyer), where he offers for sale a large and general assortment of W. I. Goods and family Groceries at the lowest prices, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.**JOHN E. BROWN, VETERINARY SURGEON**, respectfully informs the public, that he will keep a stable at Mr Foster's Stable, Devonshire st, and Mr Dodge's stable, Milk st, where he may be found every morning from 9 to 10, and on Saturdays from 10 to 11.**TYPE FOR SALE**—at one third the original cost, but little above the price of old type metal. 187 lbs. Pica 337 lbs. Long Primer—632 lbs. do—294 lbs. Long Primer Four cases—1-17 lbs. Bourgeois—343 lbs. Brevier. The above type is in good condition, and but little worn. The type and printed Specimens may be seen at the Printing Office of I. R. BUTTS, corner of School and Washington streets.**COPARTNERSHIP**—The undersigned, in pursuance of part 2d, Chapter 4th and Title 1st of the revised statutes, have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of the business of the City of Albany, is the special partner, and has contributed to the common stock \$100,000 in cash. The general partners are George Coghill, Henry Coghill, and Charles J. Coghill, all of the city of New York. The business will be conducted under the firm GEORGE COGILL & SONS.

The said partnership to continue five years from this date. New York, 1st Jan. 1836.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Dickson & Holbrook, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th inst.**TO LET**—A genteel House, situated in Washington street, nearly opposite the Washington Hotel, with good yard and water. For information, apply at SIMPSON & WILDS, No 6 Exchange st, or ELISHA WHEELER opposite the premises.**TO LET**—A pleasantly situated story brick House on Fourth street, South Boston, near the residence of Cyrus Alger, Esq., with a large yard and every convenience for a genteel family. Inquire of JOSEPH HARRIS, Jr, corner of B street and Broadway.**STORAGE ROOM**—A spacious Cellar, and easy of access situated in Oliver street, will be let on favorable terms.—Apply at 63 Milk street.**FOR SALE**—A good new three story Brick House, No 30 Temple street—possession given the 1st day of March next.—CHARLES MCINTIER, No 5 Exchange st.**TO LET**—A good 13 story brick House, No 3 South Cedar st., suitable for a genteel family. Apply to CHAS. MCINTIER, No 5 Exchange st.**FOR SALE**—A neat modern brick House, situated in Stillman place, just painted and papered, and in complete order, and is convenient for a genteel family—containing a kitchen, cellar, 2 parlors, with folding doors, and 4 chambers—woodhouse, yard, &c. For particulars apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merriam and Friend streets, near the City scales.**FOR SALE**—At the west part of the city, a brick Dwelling House, Lake House, &c.—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank.**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A first rate three story brick House, at the West part of the city—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank.**FOR SALE**—A small new wooden house, with every convenience, on Line Lane near Charlestown Bridge—Apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank.**WANTED TO HIRE**—A house containing from 9 rooms on Hanover-Charlestown street, or vicinity apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank.**FOR SALE**—Two two story wooden Houses in Jenkin's Place having every convenience—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank.**TO LET**—A Store, just fitted up for a dry goods store—situated in a business part of the city—rent low, considering the location.**FOR SALE**—A valuable lot of Land, and the buildings thereon, situated No 31 Spring st, will be sold at a bargain—apply to G. MCINTIER, No 5 Exchange street.**FOR SALE**—Two brick Houses, in the vicinity of Court street, apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank.**WANTED**—Wanted, a young man, of about 20 years of age, of good character, and of good family, to be a clerk in a counting house—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants' row, under the Oriental Bank.**FOR SALE**—Three small Houses, in the north part of the city—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants' row, under the Oriental Bank.**FOR SALE**—A two-story rough cast House, at the West part of the city—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants' row, under the Oriental Bank.**FOR SALE**—A lot of Land with a good building, on Pond street—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants' row, under the Oriental Bank.**BRITISH COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LONDON.**

It has become a duty to acquaint the public that the genuine Improved Hygienic Vegetable Pills which are prescribed in accordance with the doctrines of the British College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, and which are recommended by the writings and practice of Sir Astley Cooper, Mr Abernethy, and the most eminent Physicians and Practitioners of Europe and America, are signed on the outer cover of every package, in the following lawful and particular manner:

JOSEPH RALPH, M.D.—GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH;—MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS—LECTURER ON MEDICINE AND THE DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE—AND AUTHOR OF THE "FAMILY PHYSICIAN, A DOMESTIC GUIDE TO MEDICINE."

(Note. The various documents, Diplomas and stamped Certificates, which show the connection of the Author with the Institution whose name is mentioned on the wrapper of the pills, are deposited at the General Office, Cornhill street, N. Y., and may be seen by any individual at any time.)

Nothing seems to have afforded more general satisfaction and advantage to society, than having the Hygienic Medicine, prescribed and prepared by a regular and practical physician, and one who may at all times be consulted or applied to, either by post or otherwise, on the subject of its operation and disease. This is also the more appreciated in consequence of the number of different medicines which are daily advertised under various pretences in the name of "Hygienic" and "Original Hygienic."

The directions which accompany every package of this Domestic Medicine, are exceedingly plain and particular, and the proper dose and manner of the Pills being carefully explained, render the use of the medicine so simple, that those who keep under this medicine by their regular and practical physician, and who are not otherwise, on the subject of its operation and disease. This is also the more appreciated in consequence of the number of different medicines which are daily advertised under various pretences in the name of "Hygienic" and "Original Hygienic."

The connection which exists between the organs of digestion and almost all diseases, being the basis of this Domestic Medicine, there is scarcely a disorder incident to human nature in which they are not taken advantageously, but those disorders in which the most remarkable instances of benefit and cures have been experienced are the following:—Bilious disorders, Dyspepsia, affections of the head and nervous system, and all those various disorders which originate in hot climates or from costive bowels. Also, Fevers, Inflammation, Gout, Rheumatism, Catarrhus Vesicae, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Scrophulous, Coughs which threaten Consumption, and especially Gravel, Gleet, and other weaknesses in the Urinary and Genital organs.

This Medicine also, in a peculiar manner, is adapted to the disorders of the female constitution, both in early and more advanced periods of life.

Wholesale Agents for Boston, who are able to supply the surrounding country states on the same liberal terms as the general office, N. Y., is WILLIAM WARD & Co, No 27, India St.

Retail Agents are the following:—Ebenzer Wright, No 46 Milk street. Andrew Geyer, No 104 & 108 Hanover street. S. Holden, corner of Chestnut and Charles streets. Joseph T. Brown, 212 Washington street. E. G. Lemon, Post Office, Roxbury.

PARTERIDGE'S ORIGINAL LATHER—PRESERVATIVE; Or Oil Blacking; For Carriage and Harness; Through Braces; Boots and Shoes; Forge Belows; Engine Hose; Factory Bands; and Leather exposed to the action of heat or wet. It renders Leather impervious by water, soft and elastic in any weather or climate, and much more durable. As a substitute for Oil, it will be found not only much better in its effects, but much cheaper, as the quantity required is less and it effects more lasting results. The only original article is sold by RALPH SMITH, (one of the proprietors,) No 110 State street Boston—also by JOHN H. ROGERS, 50 Court st, agent for proprietors.

The highest recommendations from the most respectable persons (who have long used it), accompany each canister.

HOWARD HOUSE. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known and extensive establishment, formerly occupied by the late Mr WILLIAM WARD, at the corner of Court and Washington streets, and a desire to merit a share of patronage from the public which was bestowed upon his predecessor.

The House is situated in the most central part of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in a neat and genteel style, and the rooming and retired. The Larder will at all times be provided with every delicacy the season will afford.

Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. A few gentlemen can be accommodated at the board, if desired.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOTEL. The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that his term of time has expired in the "Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, and he has returned, to his own establishment, the New Hampshire Hotel, in Dover, N. H., where he solicits a share of the public patronage.

The Farm-house Hotel will hereafter be kept as a Temperance House.

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that this large and elegant establishment, situated in the city of Boston, and contiguous to the city, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to individuals and parties of pleasure, at immediate notice.**FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE.** A Dwelling House at East Boston, situated on lot No 90 Webster street, it is 42 feet long, 19 feet wide; 2 stories and a half high—double piazza—2 kitchens—bath with sleeping chambers over, and other out buildings—built last summer by a first rate mechanic, of the best materials—superintended by the present owner—it is finished from cellar to garret, and well calculated for a Boarding House, for which it is now occupied, at the rent of \$400 per year.

There is 3025 feet of land well fenced, belonging to the estate. It would be exchanged for a Cottage within 3 miles of Boston, if a chance offered. For further particulars apply to HOSEA SARGENT, No 67 Long Wharf, the present owner.

FARM TO LET. To be let, or leased, for farming purposes, all the unoccupied lands at East Boston, belonging to the Company, consisting of more than five hundred acres of upland and salt marsh.

The upland is capable of producing large quantities of hay, and pasturing many cattle.

For a farm lot it is probably superior to any in the vicinity of Boston—the occupant will have the preference of supplying the Maverick House with milk and cream, which will go far towards paying the rent of the farm.

The Farm-house and Barns are in good order, and there is an abundance of sea manure around the island. Apply at the Land Office of the East Boston Company, near the Maverick House.

THE WARREN HOTEL & STABLES TO BE LET. Written proposals for the term of 3 or 7 years. The lessee to furnish the House with new furniture every year, and give security for the payment of the rent. The House will be put in thorough repair about the first of April next, at which time it is to be vacated. It contains about 40 rooms—the Stables will accommodate 30 to 100 horses. For further particulars, apply to EBENEZER SMITH, Blackstone street, or to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merriam & Friend streets, near the City Scales.**FRANKLIN RESTORATOR.** Wilson's Lotion, Boston, Jan. 6th, 1835. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has a stock of remedies with which he can accommodate parties, clubs, Engine and Military companies, &c. &c. at all times and at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

N. B. Constant and transient boarders accommodated—terms liberal.

TO LET. A pleasantly situated House at the North part of the city will be let to a small family, and the rent taken in board. Apply at No 166 Washington street.**STORAGE.** To let—lots in store No 5, Broad street, now occupied by M. Pond, for storing stores—will be let cheap.**PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH Corns!**

Will find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds or thousands of persons testify to its having effected a better purpose than any thing they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the corn, and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES! A gentleman near Greenfield writes—"It has cured a Corn which for four years had caused me inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies,) and having received such relief, I have no doubt, but that I have the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am."

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made use of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find it to prove the best article for corns they have ever met with."

Price 5

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836.

A letter from Washington on the First Page.

Washington, February 15, 1836.

Senate. It was expected that Mr Wright would have replied to Mr Ewing's speech on Col. Benton's Resolution; but from some cause Abolition had the preference, and Mr Buchanan's Quaker Abolition petition was the disorder of the day—the only complaint by which Nullification can hope to live and linger out a loathsome existence. All its other complaints have been cured; and when this sore is cauterized—as I trust it soon may be, by the accession of new Senators and the ostracism of Lough and Tyler and a few more disobedient Seigniors—Mr Calhoun will be discharged from any further attendance on his patient, which will die by being cured—and kill the doctor too! Calhoun's political days are numbered; and I venture to predict they will be finished before his Senatorial term expires. No State in the Union but South Carolina was ever represented "in part" (as the parliamentary phrase is,) by a Senator whose representation has been stigmatized on the Senatorial Journal, by such a record as will be found there on the eve of St. Valentine, 1835. Better counsels are already prevailing in South Carolina. The course that Henry L. Pinckney of the House is now pursuing with regard to the subject, and cure of Nullification, is approved by the high minded and honorable of his own State, and sustained by the administration party in Congress; and it will leave Mr Calhoun very soon alone in his glory. This man's mad metaphysics have reduced him from the second post of honor in the nation, to the first post of dishonor. Does he hope to succeed where Aaron Burr failed? He has not a title of that man's talents—but he may chance to reap all his reward. The conspiracy of Abolition and Nullification cannot succeed; the eyes of the people are open to it. Congress can regulate the Post Offices, and arrest the conspiracy. Mr Calhoun's delusive Report and deceptive Bill, to the contrary notwithstanding. But of this, another time.

Mr Tallmadge and Mr Niles debated the subject of the Abolition petition, taking the ground that it was proper and competent to reject its prayer, but not the petition. Whatever the administration party or Northern men contend for, is sure to meet with opposition from the Nullifiers, on the subject. Their object is agitation—agitation—their hopes of salvation, agitation—but they cannot and must not succeed. They are in a hopeless minority on this subject; and the majority mistake when they extend any magnanimity to them. A new order of things will soon be brought about—a majority in favor of the administration is at hand—on its march to the capitol. The opposition "already begin to change their tone and conduct from severity to courtesy—from the tone of insolent defiance, to the blandness of the bated key." A worst scourge than the Asiatic Cholera is impending over their political existence; "expurgating resolutions" are the premonitory symptoms, and Legislative "instructions" will soon bring on the "collapse!" Now is the time for Mr Clay to offer his Whig Resolutions for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer—not that it will avert the "scourge," but that it will renege the scene, and soften the dying pangs of political apostasy.

House. The rules were suspended on motion of Col. Pierce, of N. H. to explain and reply to the attack made on him in the Senate on Friday last, by the Ex Vice President, Mr Calhoun. On presenting the subject, he said the Hon. Senator, Mr Calhoun, "had made to him personally a full apology." (For his agency in this abolition transaction!) What can you do with a man who stabs you in the back, and then says, "I am sorry, I am sorry, I am sorry, begging your pardon? Indignation is lost in pity and contempt! Imitating a certain example in scripture, you can only bid him "go! and sin no more!" Colonel Pierce, though laboring under a severe indisposition, made an eloquent and spirited speech, fully explaining the false positions of the abolition paper, neatly used to assail his statements. At the same time, he gave the House to understand that he held himself personally responsible for any statements he made, and should hold others answerable for theirs, whenever they questioned them. The article in the abolition paper was supposed to be made up of data from the Hon. Salina Shide's speech; this fact ought to be considered sufficient to neutralize its effect, had not Col. P. explained it all.

The rest of the day was desecrated to a debate on receiving an abolition petition, notwithstanding Mr Pinckney's resolutions, which makes it imperative on the House to waive all petitions on this subject, and refer them to the Select Committee.

REIS EFFENDI.

No Go.—The people at the South End are so much attached to the Lion Theatre, where it is, that we have concluded not to remove it; consequently, the Milk Street citizens will be deprived of the honor of its presence in their neighborhood. If those who wished to purchase had counted out a pretty large pile of yellow boys, perhaps we should have consented to a sale, but when they spoke of credit, we were off—the Lion does none but a cash business.

The Philadelphians are in raptures with *La Somnambule*—the Woods are spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms of admiration. The Pennsylvania says—

"Mr Brough, who is decidedly a great favorite with the public, both as a singer and an actor, performed the Count most excellently. The melody of his deep bass is always listened to with great attention and delight. The quality of his acting is enhanced by the manliness of his figure."

Crockett and Russell.—The Daily Advertiser states that the delay of the Executive in issuing warrants on the sentences of these individuals for arson, has arisen from the submission of a question of law, to the Court, for their decision.

We see it stated in a Bangor paper, that the citizens of Gardner, Maine, have purchased the Steamboat New England, and intend to run her between that place and this city.

"We are obliged to 'A FRIEND' for his kind suggestions, but under present circumstances, it is impossible for us to follow his recommendation to the extent he proposes."

A letter has been received at Northampton, from Mr Webster, in which he contradicts the report that he is a freemason, and says he was never inside of a Masonic Lodge in his life.

Another dead body has drifted ashore on Plymouth beach—supposed to be that of John Smith, late of brig *Regulator*.

Recently advertised for one hundred and fifty dollars to act in one of his negro pieces at New Orleans.

Montessor, Fornassari, and their associates, are at New Orleans.

GREAT MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

Agreeably to previous notice, a great concourse of citizens of Boston and other parts of the state, friendly to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency of the United States, assembled at Faneuil Hall, on Thursday evening, February 18. The Old Cradle was filled to overflowing at an early hour.

The Convention was called to order by Mr Benjamin V. French, and organized by making choice of Hon. Wm FOSTER of Boston, President. ARNER PHELPS, of Boston, WM. WRIGHT, of Boston, WM. PARMENTER, of Cambridge, Vice Presidents. SETH WHITMARSH, of Seekonk, JOSHUA CALDWELL, of Ipswich, LARRA CRANE, of Boston, Benj. F. Hallett, of Boston, Daniel Henshaw, of Lynn, A. H. Wood, of Boston, Secretaries. Frances R. Gorges, of Concord.

Mr John W. James, in behalf of the Committee of arrangements, introduced a series of resolutions, as follows:—

1st. *Resolved*,—That the present condition of public affairs presents a proper occasion for the people to assemble, as we are now assembled, to discharge the duty incumbent on all freemen, of consulting upon the common good, of recurring to those principles of virtue and patriotism recognized in our Constitutions of government, and of devising the best means by which the rights and privileges of the people may be maintained, strengthened, and perpetuated.

2nd. *Resolved*,—That as, in the language of the Bill of Rights, "government is instituted for common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people, and as no man, or corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public"—it follows, that all advantages operating as monopolies, which are obtained by partial legislation, by secret societies, or by more open combinations of men for selfish purposes merely, are injurious to true Republican freedom of opinion, and freedom of industry, and are at war with the vital principles of equal rights and free government.

3d. *Resolved*,—That this meeting recognize in the general spirit of the Resolutions adopted at the Young Men's Democratic Convention at Worcester, and in those of the Antislavery Convention at which Martin Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency, the sound principles of American Democracy:—And that we will co-operate with those Conventions in forwarding the good work of uniting all who are Democratic in principle, in one harmonious and triumphant movement at the polls at the next Presidential election.

4th. *Resolved*,—That this Convention unanimously approve of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN as the next President of the United States; that we have full confidence in his political principles, and practical wisdom, and in the purity of that character, both public and private, in which the bitterest scrutiny of his opponents has not been able to discover a stain;—that we believe the best interests of this State and Nation would be promoted by his election to the Presidency; and we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable exertions to secure to him at the next election, the electoral vote of Massachusetts.

5th. *Resolved*,—That as citizens having a common interest with the citizens of other States, in the great heritage of liberty, embracing the Union as a whole,—we are resolved, in the approaching Presidential election, to use our best endeavors to effect a change in the mistaken policy of those who for the last thirty-six years have labored to place this State in an unnatural relation to her sister States, by practically enforcing the doctrine that the only way to support the National Constitution, is to oppose those whom the people elect to administer it.

6th. *Resolved*,—That we cannot regard, either as public statesmen, or discreet politicians, the leaders of election of 1824, had a political capital of 125 electoral votes in the Union, by the aid of that portion of the Democracy who then supported Adams and Clay, but which by their management was sunk to 49 in 1832—and hence, if the people of this Commonwealth would save the State from impending political bankruptcy, it is indispensable they should now take the business into their own hands, before the managers carry out their present grand design of reducing our whole capital of electoral votes to fourteen!

7th. *Resolved*,—That we cannot respect the wisdom or admire the consistency of those, who in this Hall, in 1832, extolled the proclamation of Andrew Jackson against Nullification, as being worthy of Washington himself, had he risen from his tomb,—but who now exhort us to emulate the example of South Carolina in opposing the government without just cause, and in practically seceding from the rest of the Union, in the choice of President.

8th. *Resolved*,—That we wish to cultivate union with our sister States—that we do not claim, as a State, to be always right and they always wrong—that the great State of New York which never had a citizen chosen President, while Massachusetts has had two, elected by the aid of New York voters, is now justly entitled to that distinction through her favorite son—that the interests of New England and New York are one and the same; indivisible, so that no President can promote the welfare of the latter and not the former—that we are weary of seeing the people of Massachusetts always at war with the people of New York, and that the time has fully come for us to ask at the hands of those who have governed our State Councils, why they have severed Massachusetts from the great Democracy of the nation; why they have drawn her away from the people; why they have almost sundered her from the Union, and why they now obstinately persist in expelling her from New England itself, in the approaching Presidential election.

9th. *Resolved*,—That we love our whole country, and wish our country to love us—but if the Whig policy of Massachusetts be the true policy, then we ought only to love Massachusetts and hate the whole country—because inasmuch as this State has been in opposition to the government for twenty-eight out of the last thirty-six years of the Presidency, it follows that if she has been right in her mode of sustaining the Constitution, the majority of the nation have been the enemies of that Constitution—and hence the supporters of the Massachusetts candidate, instead of claiming as their motto, "our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country," "Massachusetts, our Massachusetts, and nothing but Massachusetts."

10th. *Resolved*,—That the dominant politicians of Massachusetts cannot even claim the merit of abstinence consistency in their twenty-eight years war upon the national government; inasmuch as they have first opposed and then supported almost every great national measure, but always at the wrong time, and in the wrong place—and the men who now openly hold up the Massachusetts candidates with no hope, but to break the election by the people ought to blush at the recollection that in October, 1824, when four candidates were in the field, they and their partisans assembled in this Hall, and solemnly voted, "that it was the duty of every true friend to the peace and tranquility of the country to express his preference for one or the other of the prominent candidates, and thus by securing an election of President by the people, prevent the greatest of evils, the choice devolving on the House of Representatives, which good men of all parties have ever deprecated as pregnant with alarming and dangerous consequences, and as tending to produce anarchy and confusion, and thereby to endanger the existence of the government."

11th. *Resolved*,—That we have full confidence in the intelligence, honesty and patriotism of the whole people—that we believe them to be much more capable of self government, than the Aristocratic few, who while they decry and seek to govern the whole people, cannot govern their own avarice and ambition—that we have no sympathy with

disappointed politicians, who because they cannot rule are forever crying ruin, in the midst of unparalleled prosperity; and mourning over a bleeding, expiring, dead and buried Constitution, in the face of a country blessed beyond measure, without a cent of national debt, happy at home, and by the brilliant and glorious success of all our negotiations with foreign powers, honored abroad.

12th. *Resolved*,—That we are devoted to the defence of the Constitution, but we want to see the country defended also, and that we believe the best way to defend both, and insure a firm and wise administration that will preserve the integrity of the Union, now in danger of being sacrificed to sectional jealousy, is for the people of Massachusetts, to give up hopeless and unfounded opposition to all the rest of the world, and become an honorable member of the great Democratic family of the Union, by supporting the candidate of the Democracy, MARTIN VAN BUREN, for the Presidency.

The following resolution approving the nomination of the Hon RICHARD M. JOHNSON, was presented by Col S. J. Thomas, and adopted by the meeting without opposition.

Resolved,—As the sense of this Convention, that the great services, civil and military, which RICHARD M. JOHNSON has rendered our country, and the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged his duties upon all occasions, entitle him to our gratitude and confidence; and that we highly approve of his nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, and will use our utmost endeavors to ensure his election.

The following resolution offered by Mr Ralph Huntington of Boston, was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Convention, it is advisable that Presidential Electors should be nominated in a convention or conventions of the people, to be held on the first Wednesday of September next, at such place and in such manner as may hereafter be agreed upon; and that a committee be appointed and empowered to consult with committees of the Democratic and Antislavery members of the Legislature, and such other committees as may be appointed to carry the objects of this meeting into effect.

On motion, the above committee was ordered to consist of the officers of the convention and committee of arrangements, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs B. V. French, Dr Abner Phelps, Ralph Huntington, Dr Isaac Porter, Abraham Lansing, Edward Thorndike, J. B. Hewes, Abner Childs, John Hatchelder, David Bryant, A. H. Wood, and Wm. Wright.

These resolutions were passed unanimously, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs Cushing, Thomas, C. G. Greene, Walker, Hallett, and Whitmarsh. Some pertinent remarks were also made by Mr Foster, President of the meeting. A spirit of unanimity prevailed throughout, that gives an earnest of the speedy triumph of democratic principles in this State.

The convention adjourned at half past nine o'clock.

The Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Warren Bridge, made a report in the Senate on Thursday, accompanied by a bill.

"The Bill, in substance, authorizes the Executive to accept such conveyance of the Charles River Bridge, with the purchase thereof, as may be deemed effectual, provided the proprietors shall execute and deliver such conveyance by the first day of May next, and shall also discharge the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and all claims for damage in consequence of the construction and use of Warren Bridge; and provides for the payment to them, on the delivery of such conveyance, of \$25,000 out of the money in the Treasury derived from the tolls of the Warren Bridge. It continues in force, until the close of the next session of the General Court, the acts relative to Warren Bridge, except so far as their operation may be limited or suspended by the provisions of the bill. In case of the execution and delivery of said conveyance, the tolls on Charles River Bridge are to be continued until the close of the next session, unless it be otherwise ordered by the provisions of the bill. If, after the Charles River Bridge shall have come into the possession of the State, a bond shall be given by Boston and Charlestown, or either, to perform all the duties imposed on the Warren Bridge Corporation by the 9th section of the act establishing the same, and those imposed on the Charles River Bridge Corporation by the 4th section of the act establishing the same, the obligation on the State to execute and deliver tolls on both Bridges which may then remain in the Treasury, and the avenues shall be free of toll. In case the proprietors of C. R. Bridge do not execute the conveyance aforesaid, then the city of Boston and the town of Charlestown, or either, may at any time between the 1st of May and the 4th of July next, give the bond provided for by the 2d section of the act passed at the last session, relative to Warren Bridge, and shall thereupon be entitled to the amount of tolls received from the Warren Bridge remaining in the Treasury; and the said city and town, or either, are authorized to give the bond, and to provide by tax, assessment, or otherwise, the amount requisite for the performance of the conditions."

The Tea Party.—We quoted a day or two since the Greenfield paper reference to Mr Thatcher's Lecture, and remarked that it was elsewhere well received. Witness the Springfield Gazette, for example:—

"Mr Thatcher's lecture at the Lyceum last week, on the subject of 'The Boston Tea Party,' fully answered the expectations of the audience. Besides giving a full account of the destruction of the tea, the lecturer related many interesting anecdotes and incidents connected with that transaction, &c. &c. We were surprised to learn (as it was different from our previous impressions,) that a proceeding of so extraordinary a character was conducted in so open a manner; with so much propriety in regard to order; and without doing any personal injury or destroying any property besides the obnoxious article. Very different was this transaction from the violent outbreaks of the present day. It bears hardly the faintest resemblance to them. Yet it is sometimes degraded by a comparison with them in order to justify those who engage in such popular commotions as have in recent times disgraced our country."

Bass was undergoing a jupul one day at Fenno's, when a coxcomb, most singularly to be sure, stepped up and enquired of him who Bass was. "Why, don't you know the fellow?" said Bass—"he's what the ladies call a pun-gent." "Oh," said the other, clapping his fore-hand alongside his proboscis and turning on his axis—"I nose him."

Gov. Marcy, of New York, has notified such gentlemen as have obtained auctioneer's commissions for the purpose of hiring them out—not being themselves in the business—that they will be required to yield them up instantly, for the purpose of being transferred to other persons.

The officers of the New England Bank were examined yesterday, and it appeared that the bank had indirectly charged 3 per cent. exchange and premium on New York, besides deducting the legal interest.

Importance of a P.—A contemporary says—"A bill to define and furnish contempt of Court is now before the Legislature of Maine."

The Common Council have voted to place \$10,000 at the disposal of the Mayor, to be expended in the prevention of fires and the detection of incendiaries.

Gen. Edward King, long a distinguished member of the Ohio Legislature, and son of the late Rufus King of New York, died in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening week.

The "mysterious lady" and the "industrious fleas" have been humbugging the citizens of New Orleans.

The Common Council have concurred in the appointment of Mr Barnicot, as Chief Engineer.

The Bank bill has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and has been sent to the Governor.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thinks that diplomatic intercourse will soon be renewed with France, and that the President will nominate Mr Cass as Minister, as soon as he is officially advised of the payment of the instalments now due.

A letter dated Havana 27th Jan. stated to be from an unquestionable source, that the Cortez have decried the acknowledgment of the independence of Spanish America.

We have no news in relation to Gov. Ritner's action on the Bank Bill.

Congress.—In the Senate on Tuesday 16th, Mr Clayton reported a resolution fixing the commencement of each session of Congress for the first Monday in November—read and ordered to a second reading. Mr Tyler reported a bill for the relief of the several corporations of the District of Columbia. The remainder of the session was occupied in debating a resolution authorizing each Senator to introduce three ladies upon the floor, which was finally rejected, 24 to 20.

In the House, Mr Smith's resolution providing for the printing of the letter of the late P. M. General, was debated, but no final action was had thereon. The New York relief bill was also debated—on which Mr Hawes had the floor when the House adjourned.

Buffalo, Feb. 12.—The Buffalo and Black Rock Gas Manufactory was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The property, we regret to add, was uninsured, and will be a loss of about \$15,000 to several worthy citizens of Buffalo and Black Rock, conjointly.—*Buffalo Com. Ad.*

SHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Arr. Georgia, Sherwood, Savannah—Sailed on co-ship Inez, for Liverpool; brig Margaret, for New Bedford; and sch. Davenport, for Jamaica.

CR Rhode Island, N Orleans; Tidah, W Indies; Caroline, Ferdinand.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13.—Arr. Tobago, Bull, Tobago. **NEW ORLEANS**, Feb. 4.—Arr. Helen Mar, Cook, 30 days fm Boston; Cassander, Greig, Liverpool; Asia, White, do Dec 1; Axel, Gelfel, Sweden; Crawford, Havana; Pulaski, Baker, 33 ds fm Boston.

CR Birmingham, Patterson, and Arab, Marshall, Liverpool.

CR McLaren, Tampa Bay; Siree, Valprey, do; Timoleon, Clark, New York; Speed, Albany, Nassau, N P; Watchman, Murray, Laguna de Terminos; Frances, Hall, Nassau, N P; Mary Elizabeth, Tampa Bay; Joseph, Tobago.

Outside the bar, Arkansas, fm New York; Br bark Jlm Walker; bark Rowena; ships Mars, and Milo.

BOSTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Chairman of the "Committee of the Common Council on public instruction:"

I ventured to place my name with TWO THOUSAND other citizens of Boston on a petition for the re-establishment of the High School for Girls. It was committed to a literary committee of the Council, who made a report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners. It ill becomes me, an unlettered man as I am, to question the soundness of your arguments—your arguments did I say? I mistake. Your report is little more in fact or argument than a transcript of a report made some ten years ago by Mr Quincy, a far greater man than myself, (excuse me when I say it,) a report which cost its author his office of Mayor, and if you had any thing to lose, it might leave you in a similar predicament. It was well answered in those days. I cannot hope to add much to the strength of the reply on the part of the people. I say your report is a *fac simile* of Mr Quincy's. The assertion is truth, and you know it. It is the old shirt, and you have scarcely furnished a new collar and wristbands. You know little of the intelligence of THE PEOPLE. You have deceived their representatives, but there are those out of your Common Council who are not content with a *stone* when they ask for bread. I am not disappointed. I told my friends that they had little to expect from you or your committee. The worst enemies of the people are too often those whose starting point is to be found in the lowest of their own class. Men seem to forget the obscurity of their own origin. I hate an aristocracy of wealth or learning. From a *school* of all aristocracies, legitimate or illegitimate, may God free me and mine. Among all fawning, cringing creatures do I most despise the *plebeian* who makes himself distinguished only by patrician embraces.

All this Mr Chairman, you may say has nothing to do with your report. It is true. I don't intend this as a reply. It is only a *salutatory*—a friendly greeting, introductory to some plain remarks which I may offer in future numbers.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Congress.—In the Senate, on Monday, sundry documents in relation to our French relations were received from the President—and a report on the subject of gold and silver coinage, from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The joint resolution authorizing the secretary at war to receive additional evidence, as to the claims of Massachusetts for advances made to the U. S. during the last war—with a number of private bills, were severally read a third time, and passed.

In the House, the principal part of the session was occupied in the discussion of points of order, raised on the question of the reception of an anti-slavery petition, to which Mr Wise objected, and moved the preliminary question be taken.

Maine Hall Burnt.—Maine Hall, at Bowdoin College, was burnt on Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, between the hours of one and five o'clock. The fire originated in the lower story of the north corner, and had made such headway before it was discovered, that nothing was saved from the northern half of the building. Several students narrowly escaped with their lives. Dr. Samuel Adams, the tutor, found it necessary to jump from the window of the second story, and in the act, broke his leg just above the ankle joint. All the books, bedding, furniture and clothing of the fifteen northern rooms, worth probably \$2000,—quite a valuable cabinet of minerals, together with the valuable library of the Athenaeum Society, comprising 3,400 volumes, worth probably \$3,500—were destroyed. The Peucinian and Theological Libraries, and all the contents of the rooms in the south end were saved. The second destruction of this building within 14 years there is reason to believe was caused by the ignition of wood-work built. Four thousand dollars, half the worth of the building, was insured at the Manufacturer's office in this city. The loss of books and furniture falls heavily on some individuals who are ill able to bear it.

The Talahassse Intelligencer of Feb. 4th, contains the following mysterious paragraph, which probably has reference to a duel, or some thing of that sort.

The intelligence received last night from our Volunteers on the Frontier, is of a most distressing character. We cannot as yet furnish the particulars of the death of our amiable and promising fellow citizen, because we wish to do all parties ample justice; and the reports in circulation are of so contradictory a character, that at this time it is impossible to do so.

The commutation of Wade's punishment has doubtless kindled a number of the fires with which our city has been alarmed; and the tardiness which protracts the just punishment of the two incendiaries now under sentence of death will probably produce some serious conflagrations. Mercy to the midnight incendiary is cruelty to all the rest of mankind.—*Courier*.

Fire.—The cotton mill of SAMUEL HOPKINS, in West Greenwich, (containing 12 looms and about 600 spindles,) together with its contents, and also his dwelling house near it, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst.—\$6600 insured at the Washington Office in this city.—*Proc. Jour.*

Cotton Factory Burnt.—The Niantic Cotton Factory, owned by Mr Joel Loomis, at Lyme, Connecticut, was burnt to the ground a few days since. The loss is about \$20,000, of which \$10,000 was insured at Hartford.

The town voted unanimously on Wednesday, that it is expedient to adopt the City form of Government.—*Lowell Patriot*.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

In *Walton's Case*, at Dedham, reported in yesterday's Post, the jury could not agree upon a verdict, and, at a late hour on Thursday evening, they were discharged from further consideration of the case, which the court ordered to be continued till the October term, and also directed the prisoner to be remanded to the State Prison, where he is undergoing his sentence of twenty years imprisonment, for attempting to rob Mr Fenno, in Chelsea. However much many may be disposed to regret the possibility that this murderous desperado may again break loose upon society, having, as he has, so often proved himself, like the wife of the jealous Pai ter, to be

"A slippery Proteus, whom no chain, Nor Spanish padlock could contain!"

still it seemed hardly possible for a jury to have convicted him, upon the whole evidence introduced in the recent trial, without stretching the law to some of its safest, wisest, and perhaps even disregarding maxims and principles. That he committed the robbery, there can be no doubt, if reasonable suspicion be allowed to mingle with proof, and swell its power; but, as contended for, by Mr Mann, "in the absence of corroborative circumstances, the life of no man ought to be taken, except on the clear, full, explicit testimony of at least one witness, from which no deduction ought to be made;" and indisputably, Mr Boyden, in his excited and unsettled state of mind, on the day after he was robbed, pursued a course, which most materially detracted from the confidence which his testimony would otherwise have justly claimed. In this case, the Chief Justice expressly charged the jury, that the incidental circumstances proved against Walton had no direct tendency to fix upon him the specific act, but only indicated a course of life, and the *not improbability* that he might have committed such a crime.

One subject adverted to by the Attorney General, respecting discharged convicts, and concurred in by the Chief Justice, may be worthy of attention—viz: discharged felons, unless pardoned, cannot be witnesses, and their outlawry is attended with the evil, that it generates a confederacy of villains, who communicate their plans freely to each other with impunity, as they cannot betray one another in court. They do therefore confide and talk familiarly of their depredations—past and proposed—on the community, with impunity.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Feb. 19.—The Bill to repeal expressly all acts which are consolidated in the Revised Statutes was passed to be enacted.

The Bill relative to Banks was taken up, and after some debate, was passed with the following amendment:—

"Sec. 2.—Every act of incorporation which shall hereafter be granted establishing a Bank in this Commonwealth, shall continue for the term of ten years, from the date thereof."

The question was taken by yeas and Nays:—Yeas, 17—Nays, 15.

Mr Sturgis, presented the remonstrance of the Winnebando Company, against the petition of George Penbody and others, for a Rail Road, by the way of East Boston.

Ordered, in concurrence, that the Committee on Public Lands inquire what measures, if any, this Government ought to take, to express to the Executive of the General Government its deep solicitude and strong desire, that its rights and interests involved in the pending negotiation with the government of Great Britain, relating to the North Eastern Boundary of the State of Maine, may be speedily adjusted, and also, what measures, if any, this Government ought to take to protect its rights and interests in the disputed territory.

In the House, Mr Brigham, of Boston, presented the petition of Cheever Newhall and others, for the establishment of a bank in Boston, with a capital of one million dollars, to be called the Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank.

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider the expediency of passing a general law, clearly defining the powers and control reserved by this legislature over the operations of banking and all other corporations, the rights of examination reserved, and the power of compulsory process necessary to enforce said examination.

On motion, of Mr Sawyer, of Wendell, it was ordered that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to inquire whether fourteen newspapers per week are insufficient for any member of this House, and also whether any person is in the habit of taking papers from the lobby, which do not belong to him.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bill to regulate the assignment and distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors. It was advocated on the ground, that it would have a tendency to check fraudulent assignments and failure, and also ultimately to lead to a melioration of the laws against unfortunate, but honest debtors. Before the question was taken the House adjourned.

When the morning cars of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road line came down yesterday, a man was discovered lying in the woods, near the Rancocas Bridge. The passengers got out and went to the person, whom they found lying entirely naked and frozen stiff. A part of his clothes, which were good, were lying under his feet and his head. The body was not recognized by any of the passengers.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette*.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, by the Rev Mr Roberts, Mr Augustus C. Mahew, of Hallowell, Me., to Miss Mary L. March of Ellsworth, Me.

By the Rev Baron Stow, Mr Frederick Trull to Miss Emily Russell.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1836.

FRIDAY, February 19.

Sch Splendid is in the ice near Bird Island. Brig Cleopatra in Nantasket g.t.

CLEARED.

Brig Baltic, Levitt, Portland; schs Danube, Litchfield, N York; Oscar, Hallett, N York.

A large ship, from Liverpool for James River, was ashore on the Bar, between Hog Island and Goose Island, Coast of Virginia, on her beam ends, and surrounded by the ice, by which she is nearly cut through.

The brig Union got on shore on American Key, 27th ult, and was taken into Key West next day; cargo, hardware, potatoes and empty casks.

At London, 3th ult. Ark, Stickney, Boston, Lond.

At St. Thomas, about 24 days since, Sherwood, Wm. Huntington for N York, arr Jan 21, with loss of sails, spars and boats; Haldrup, for Charleston, for do in distress; Amulet, (cl'd at Alexandria, for Barbadoes) just arr; Clinton, fm Wilmington, disg; with damage; Katy & S. Bly, to leave soon; Chas. W. Adams, N York next day; Caroline, fm do, Julia, 24th ult, from Philadelphia, for St. Jago; no date, Sailed, for N Orleans, from Philad. fm St. Croix, about 18 days since, Pamela, Turks Isl. and N York.

